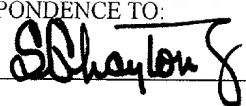
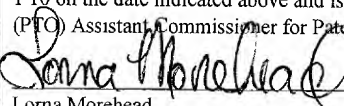


FORM PTO-1390 (REV 10-2000)		U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 31707/207270
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371			U S APPLICATION NO (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/720173
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/AU99/00510	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE June 23, 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED June 23 and December 16, 1998	
TITLE OF INVENTION "Orientation Of Films To Improve Barrier And UV Stability"			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Peter Johnstone			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))</p> <p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau.</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau.</p> <p>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made, however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5))</p>			
Items 11. To 16. Below concern other document(s) or information included:			
<p>11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement (6) under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98</p> <p>12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included</p> <p>13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter</p> <p>16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: Small Entity Statement, International Preliminary Examination Report; Written Opinion; Demand, Request</p>			

U.S. APPLICATION NO. 09/720173 <small>(See 37 CFR 1.501)</small>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/AU99/00510		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 31707/207270	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor International Search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report Not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1,000.00				\$1,000.00	
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00					
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00					
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO But all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00					
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$ 100.00					
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$1,000.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$ 0.00	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	43 -20 =	23	X \$18.00	\$ 414.00	
Independent Claims	12 - 3 =	9	X \$80.00	\$ 720.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$ 270.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$2,404.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by one-half.				\$1,202.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$1,202.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$ 0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$1,202.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 1,242.00	
				Amount to be Refunded	\$
				Charged	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Checks in the amount of \$1,202.00 and \$40.00 to cover the above fees are enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 16-0605 in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 16-0605.					
Note: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Samuel G. Layton, Jr.  SIGNATURE REGISTRATION NUMBER 22,807 ALSTON & BIRD LLP Post Office Drawer 34009 Charlotte, NC 28234 Tel. Charlotte Office (704) 331-6000 Fax Charlotte Office (704) 334-2014 Customer Number 000826			"Express Mail" Mailing Label Number EL432822366US Date of Deposit December 20, 2000 I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to BOX PCT, Attn: DO/US (PTO) Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.  Lorna Morehead		

Docket No. _____

FIRST GREEN PARK PTY LTD.,

SIGNATURE R. K. [Signature] DATE 13 December 2000
AUSTRAALIA

09/720173

528 Rec'd PCT/PTO 20 DEC 2000

IN THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED OFFICE (DO/US)

In re: Peter Johnstone Attn: DO/US
International Appl. No.: PCT/AU99/00510
International Filing Date: June 23, 1999
For: "Orientation Of Films To
Improve Barrier And UV Stability"

Box PCT
Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, DC 20231

December 20, 2000

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Please amend the above-identified application as follows:

In The Claims:

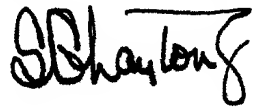
- Claim 4, line 1, delete "anyone of Claims 1 to 3" and insert therefor -- Claim 1 or Claim 2 --.
- Claim 5, line 1, delete "anyone of Claims 1 to 3" and insert therefor -- Claim 1 or Claim 2 --.
- Claim 6, line 1, delete "anyone of Claims 1 to 5" and insert therefor -- Claim 1 or Claim 2 --.
- Claim 8, line 1, delete "anyone of Claims 1 to 7" and insert therefor -- Claim 1 or Claim 2 --.
- Claim 13, line 2, delete "12" and insert therefor -- 11 --.
- Claim 16, line 1, delete "Claims" and insert therefor -- Claim --.
- Claim 17, line 1, delete "anyone of Claims 14 to 16" and insert therefor -- Claim 14 or Claim 15 --.
- Claim 23, line 1, delete "any one of Claims 20 to 22" and insert therefor -- Claim 20 --.
- Claim 24, line 1, delete "any one of Claims 20 to 22" and insert therefor -- Claim 20 --.
- Claim 25, line 2, delete "14 to 24" and insert therefor -- 14, 15, 18 or 20 --.

In re: Peter Johnston
Inter'l Appl. No.:PCT/AU99/00510
Page 2 of 2

Remarks

The above amendments are made to more clearly define the invention under United States practice. Please enter this amendment prior to calculation of the filing fee.

Respectfully submitted,



Samuel G. Layton, Jr.
Registration No. 22,807

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CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING

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Date of Deposit December 20, 2000

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to Box PCT, Assistant Commissioner For Patents, Washington, DC 20231.


Lorna Morehead

CLT01/4457314v1

3/PRTS

WO 99/67080

PCT/AU99/00510

1

ORIENTATION OF FILMS TO IMPROVE BARRIER
AND UV STABILITY

The present invention relates to improved methods of processing plastics material film to decrease their permeability to oxygen or other gases and/or to
5 improve their resistance to degradation from ultra-violet light radiation.

Many plastics material films, fibres or filaments are used in external applications where they are subject to ultra-violet radiation and may therefore degrade more quickly than would otherwise be expected. Such applications include (but are not limited to) coverings for shade or propagation houses,
10 shade cloth, nets, ropes and cords, tarps, agricultural films including ground cover sheets or webs to protect plants or prevent weed growth, garbage or trash collection bags, films and wrapping material for silage production. With such applications, it is often desirable to increase their useful life by increasing their resistance to ultra-violet (UV) degradation or alternatively to at least maintain
15 their current life capabilities while reducing their costs. It is known to use various additives to the resin formulation used to manufacture films, fibres and filaments to increase their ability to resist UV degradation, however, the use of such additives increase the complication and cost of such plastics material film, fibre and filament production.

20 It has further been recognised, at least in relation to industrial or commercial packaging / wrapping applications, that less plastic material film in volume can be used if the film is produced with reduced thickness levels and typically with thickness levels that cannot be reliably produced by conventional extrusion techniques. These films are produced by stretching techniques
25 beyond the yield point of the plastics material film such that the film length is substantially increased and its thickness is reduced. Examples of such films and methods of producing same may be found in Australian Patent Specification No. 643902 and German Specification No. P3409117.

In certain further applications, it is desirable to provide a plastics material
30 film that has an increased resistance to the transmission of oxygen (or other gases) through the film. Such applications might include wrapping the film to form a container or envelope for any object or material that would benefit from

09/720173 20 DEC 2000

an anaerobic atmosphere during storage. One particular application of this type is of course the production of silage where a bale of silage making material such as wilted grass is wrapped in an anaerobic envelope of plastics material film. It has not, however, been thought to use stretched film of the type disclosed in 5 Australian Patent Specification No. 643902 or German Specification No. P3409117 for use in applications where an anaerobic envelope is desired because of a perceived likelihood that there would be an unacceptably high increase in the flow rate of oxygen through such thinned plastics material film. Moreover, it was considered possible that increased oxygen levels within the 10 plastics material film could increase the likelihood of degradation of the film by ultra-violet radiation when the film might be used in applications where they would be subject to ultra-violet light radiation.

An objective therefore of the present invention is to provide a plastics material product and a method of making same where the plastics material of 15 the product has either or both an improved resistance to UV degradation, and an improved resistance to the transmission of oxygen or other gases. A preferred objective is to provide both a pre-stretched plastics material film and a method of wrapping object(s) with pre-stretched plastics material film that will enable an anaerobic atmosphere to be maintained within the wrapping 20 envelope. A still further preferred objective of the invention is to provide a method of wrapping material with pre-stretched plastics material to produce silage and of course a method of producing silage thereby.

Accordingly, in one aspect the present invention provides a method of forming a plastics material product including providing a plastics material 25 member being a film, fibre or filament and stretching said member beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material member to form said product whereby the plastics material member achieves either or both

- (i) an improved resistance to degradation from UV light radiation, and
- 30 (ii) an improved resistance to oxygen or other gas transmissivity, and forming said plastics material member into said product.

The present invention also provides a method of forming a plastics material product, said method including providing a plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament and stretching said member beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, and at least partially relaxing
5 said stretched plastics material member to form said product whereby the plastics material member achieves either or both

- (i) an improved resistance to UV degradation, and
- (ii) an improved resistance to oxygen or other gas transmissivity.

According to the present invention there is also provided a plastics
10 material member having a decreased oxygen permeability and increased resistance to UV degradation, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.

15 There is provided according to the present invention a plastics material member having a decreased oxygen permeability, said product plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.

20 There is also provided according to the present invention a plastics material member having an increased resistance to UV degradation, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.

25 Preferably, the plastics material member is uniformly relaxed across its cross-section transverse to the stretching direction whereby the effects of either or both the resistance to UV degradation or barrier qualities occur evenly across the plastics material member. It has been surprisingly found that stretching plastics material and then relaxing same as aforesaid will normally achieve a
30 significant improvement in resistance to UV degradation and also an improved resistance to oxygen and other gas transmissivity. This is achieved with a relatively simple manufacturing step and without the need of costly and

complicated additives to the resin formulation although of course, the present invention does not exclude the possibility of including additives to the formulation to further enhance performance. The plastics material may be any polyolefin including LLDPE, octane, metallocenes, LDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, Polystyrene, EVOH, EVA, PVC, Nylon or any combination of these resins.

When the plastics material member is film, the plastics material product formed may be the film itself or an anaerobic envelope formed by wrapping the film about an object or objects to be wrapped. When the plastics material is fibre or filament, the product formed may be ropes, cords or the like or knitted or woven products such as nets, shade cloth or the like.

According to this aspect, the present invention also provides a plastics material product having a decreased oxygen permeability and/or increased resistance to UV degradation, said product being formed from a plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed before being formed into said product.

Conveniently, the stretched plastics material member is relaxed by at least 5% of its total stretched length and up to or beyond 10% of its total stretched length. It has been recognised that stretching the film a second time after the film has been stretched and relaxed in accordance with this invention will not adversely affect the properties of the film.

It has further been recognised that the procedure of stretching and relaxing plastics material film as aforesaid improves the barrier properties of the film. It has further been recognised that stretching the plastics material film a second time after the initial stretch and relax process steps will not adversely affect either or both the barrier properties of the film and the resistance to UV degradation. If desired the film may be relaxed again after secondary or further stretching.

It may be desirable in some applications for the plastics material member to have no memory remaining in the material. In such applications, after the at least partial relaxation, the plastics material may be fixed at the length after

relaxation by removal of memory through a process such as an annealing process, e.g. heating and immediately quenching (cooling), whereby contraction of the film is prevented. When the plastics material member fixed in length in this way is a film, said film may be laminated with at least one other material layer which may, for example, be another plastics material film layer, a metal film or foil layer, or combinations of same. It is of course also possible to laminate two or more films together, each of which have been separately treated in accordance with this invention, or alternatively laminate such films together prior to treatment and thereafter apply the procedures of this invention to the laminated film.

According to a further aspect of this invention, there is provided a method of wrapping a material, object or objects, to create an anaerobic atmosphere within a wrapping envelope, said method including providing an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer with at least sufficient applied further tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

According to a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of wrapping a material, object or objects to create an anaerobic atmosphere within a wrapping envelope, said method including providing a plastics material film and stretching said film beyond its yield point to decrease the thickness and increase the length of the film, at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material film, applying said partially or fully relaxed stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer with at least sufficient applied further tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin. Preferably the at least partially relaxing of said stretched plastics material film occurs uniformly across the full width of said film.

In accordance with yet a further aspect of the present invention, a plastics material film is provided, said film being first stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, said film being at least partially relaxed. If desired, the film may be stretched again after the at least partial

relaxation of the film. The second or further stretch may be to an extent less than the initial stretch or, if desired, go beyond this initial stretch and may also be followed by a further relaxation stage if desired. Still further stretch/relax stages could also be utilised at least without adversely affecting the barrier and UV resistant properties of the film.

It has been surprisingly found that by relaxing or partially relaxing the pre-stretched plastics material film, fibre or filament that has been stretched beyond its yield point results in a product that has a significantly increased resistance to gas (oxygen) transmissivity per unit thickness of the film, fibre or filament. Moreover, the material thus formed has an increased resistance to UV degradation per unit thickness of the material. In other words, if the film thickness is decreased by half in the pre-stretching process and relaxing, the gas transmissivity level (cc/m²/day) is not increased to twice its original level as might be expected but is significantly lower than this. Moreover, it has been surprisingly found that putting the plastics material film through a second stretching process, does not significantly adversely affect gas transmissivity level of the film, at least to an extent that would prevent its use in forming an anaerobic envelope. It will of course be apparent that the material to be wrapped may be any product, group of products or material that might benefit from an anaerobic atmosphere.

The present invention, in accordance with one aspect, has particular application to the silage making industry. Traditionally silage was and sometimes still is produced by placing wilted cut grass within a pit for a period of time. More recently silage has been produced by wrapping wilted cut grass in an envelope of plastics material film, typically the cut grass being formed into a round bale and then wrapped in at least two layers of plastics material film. The film conventionally used for this purpose is of the order of 25 microns in thickness and is stretched under tension as it is applied to the bale to wrap the bale tightly. Typically the wrapping tension is achieved by stretching the film at the point of application to the bale by 55-75%. It is well recognised that for good silage production, it is necessary to substantially restrict or prevent as far as possible, the flow of oxygen to the cut grass wrapped in the plastic film. It is

therefore conventional wisdom in the industry to wrap the bale in relatively thick film as it is believed this will restrict oxygen transmission through the plastics material film. Moreover, the film is normally applied with reasonably high tension to attempt to exclude or force air out of the bale as much as possible.

- 5 Thus, in accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage including the steps of forming a wrapping envelope about a bale of silage making material utilising an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched before relaxation beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-
10 stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer to form said wrapping envelope whereby said wrapping envelope has an increased resistance to degradation from UV light radiation.

- According to a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage, forming a wrapping envelope about said bale utilising
15 an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched before relaxation beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer to form said wrapping envelope whereby an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin is established within said wrapping envelope.

- 20 According to yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage including providing a bale of silage making material, and forming a wrapping envelope about said bale having at least one layer of a pre-stretched plastics material film that has been stretched beyond its yield point to form a film with reduced thickness and increased length, at least partially
25 relaxing said film, and applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to said bale with at least sufficient tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

- In accordance with yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage including providing a bale of silage making material,
30 forming a wrapping envelope about said bale utilising a plastics material film that has been first stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness and thereafter at least partially relaxed, said plastics

material film undergoing a secondary stretch after being at least partially relaxed, applying said plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer about said bale to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

5 Preferably the aforesaid secondary stretch occurs prior to the film being applied to said bale. Alternatively, the secondary stretch may occur as the film is applied to the bale. Conveniently the secondary stretch may be either lower than or beyond the initial or pre-stretch level and may incorporate another relaxation step.

10 Conveniently the envelope is formed by at least two layers. Preferably, the envelope is formed by three, four or six layers.

Conveniently, the plastics material film for silage production is a linear low density polyethylene stretch film, preferably an octane, butene or hexthene. Preferably the film has been pre-stretched or is first stretched beyond its yield
15 point to an extent sufficient to increase its length by at least 75% and preferably by at least 100%. Preferably the film is initially about 25 to 50 microns thick and after the first stretch or pre-stretching it has a thickness of between 10 and 15 microns.

The term "anaerobic atmosphere" used above and hereinafter is intended
20 to identify an atmosphere that has minimal oxygen gas therein or flowing thereto to the extent sufficient for the material within the wrapped envelope to benefit satisfactorily therefrom. The terms "relaxed" or "relaxing" when referring to pre-stretched plastics material is intended to mean that the film is relaxed by a percentage of the total stretched length, preferably uniformly across the width or
25 cross-section of the plastics material. The film may contain some residual memory that in the absence of any restraining forces would cause the film to slowly contract in length over time. The terminology "secondary stretch" or "secondary stretching" used above and hereinafter refers to that percentage of elongation applied to the film after stretching and relaxing or partially relaxing.
30 The term "gas" used herein is intended to include "water vapour" and vapours of other fluids. The processes of this invention may be achieved by "cold" (i.e. atmospheric temperature) stretching and relaxation or it may be conducted in

While the invention has been described herein as requiring stretching of the film in one direction beyond its yield point and at least partially relaxing in the same direction, the invention does include within its scope biaxial stretching.

The present invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the accompanying drawings and examples set out in the following. In the annexed
10 drawings :-

The plastics material film 13 may undergo a stretch process by following the path 13' shown in dashed outline via an in-line stretching unit 18 shown from A to AA. Alternatively, stretching of the film may occur as a separate process by taking a roll of film 23 produced as shown in Figure 1 and passing same through a stretching unit 18 as shown from A to AAA of Figure 1 omitting of course the splitting unit 15. In either case the stretching unit 18 includes a low speed roller 19 and a high speed roller 20 with stretching of the film 13' occurring generally between these two rollers. The secondary nip rollers 16 are driven at a speed similar to the high speed roller 20 with substantially complete relaxation (to the extent possible) of at least the elastic deformability of the film occurring between the secondary nip rollers 16 and the wind up roller 17. Each of the rollers 19, 20 has an associated idler nip roller 22 and there may be provided between the rollers 19, 22 and 20, 22, a film width adjustment roller 21.

The above described arrangement permits, by adjusting the relative speeds of the rollers 19 and 20, a stretching of the plastics material film beyond its yield point to simultaneously lengthen the film and reduce its thickness. By

appropriately adjusting the speeds of the rollers, it is possible to vary the stretching of the film beyond its yield point to achieve desired film lengthening and film thickness reductions. For example, a plastics material film that is stretched to twice its length will have approximately half its original thickness.

- 5 In the following example, a plastics material film initially at 21 microns thickness was stretched beyond its yield point to effectively reduce its thickness by half, that is 10.5 microns. The plastics material film was tested prior to stretching and after stretching to determine its capability of resisting oxygen transmission. Each film, i.e. the 21 micron non-stretched film and the 10.5
- 10 micron pre-stretched film (after initially relaxing) was then stretched a further 10% within the retained elasticity of the film in each case to simulate the application of each sample to a bale for the purpose of making silage under a small tension force. The oxygen transmissivity of the film in each case was further tested and the results obtained are set out in the following table.

Sample (low density polyethylene plastics material film)	Film Thickness (microns)	Oxygen transmissivity (cc/m ² /day) (no further stretching)	Oxygen transmissivity (cc/m ² /day) (after elastic stretching of 10%)
A (not stretched)	21	14,000	21,600
B (sample A pre-stretched beyond its yield point)	10.5	17,400	18,700

- It will be apparent from the foregoing figures that by pre-stretching the film to approximately half its thickness, there surprisingly results only a 24.3% increase in the oxygen transferred through the film compared to the doubling that might have been expected by the halving of the film thickness. Even more
- 20 surprising is that if the 10.5 micron film is stretched again by a further 10%, the percentage increase in oxygen transmissivity is only 7.5% compared to 54% for the 21 micron film if it is stretched by a similar 10% and in fact the resistance to oxygen, transferral through the 10.5 micron film is actually better at this point than it is for the 21 micron film that has not been pre-stretched.

In another example linear low density polyethylene film of initially generally 24 microns thick (samples A/B) was stretched to the degree that would normally occur when applying same to a bale during forming a silage making envelope to create samples C and D. Sample C has a 55% stretch level and sample D has a 70% stretch level simulating the usual degrees of stretch when applying normal silage making film to a bale. Samples E/F are the film of A/B that has been pre-stretched to beyond its yield point, the stretch being by 150% to increase its length and decrease its thickness. That is to say if the film was 100 m long initially, after the pre-stretch it would be 250 m long. The samples of E/F, after the pre-stretch stage have been relaxed by about 18% of the total, stretched length. Finally the samples G/H are the film of samples E/F that has undergone a secondary or further stretch of 33% of the relaxed state. The following table lists the samples, the approximate thickness of each sample and the tested oxygen transmissivity (cc/m²/day).

Sample	Thickness (Microns)	Oxygen Transmissivity
A	24	12170
B	24	10900
C	18	18600
D	17	21300
E	13	14550
F	13	12600
G	12	13660
H	12	13370

It will be apparent from the foregoing that samples E to H are approximately half the thickness of samples A and B and their oxygen transmissivity is not significantly greater than for samples A and B. More particularly, however, the samples G and H show that placing the pre-stretched plastics film through a secondary stretch to a level even greater than the pre-stretch level, also does not significantly affect the oxygen transmissivity levels.

In still further examples, clear polyethylene stretch film nominally of a thickness of 50 microns was used. The film was stretched generally uniformly across its width to beyond its yield point to varying degrees and either not

relaxed at all or relaxed to varying degrees substantially uniformly across its width. Various samples of the unstretched and stretched films were then tested for oxygen permeability and the results of these tests are set out in the following table. It should be noted that the test equipment had an upper limit of 24,000 5 cc/m²/day and any gas permeability tested that was above this limit could not be established. The film thickness or gauge was established as an average thickness by utilising the weight and area of the samples tested. The normalised permeability figure is a figure normalised with regard to thickness relative to the unstretched sample.

	<u>Film Treatment</u>	<u>Film Gauge (microns)</u>	<u>Average gas permeability (cc/m²/day)</u>	<u>Normalised Permeability (cc/m²/day)</u>
1.	Unstretched film	46.3	5580	5580
2.	Stretched by 182% and not relaxed	19.5	>24,000	>10,108
3.	Stretched by 155% and relaxed by 5.8%	20.6	19,000	8454
4.	Stretched by 145% and relaxed by 11%	21.8	9546	4495
5.	Stretched by 148% and relaxed by 15.7%	22.5	8820	4286
6.	Stretched by 180% and relaxed by 20%	25.0	6467	3492

It is believed the foregoing figures show a significant gas permeability reduction between tests 2 and 3 whereby at or around a 5% relaxation rate a reduction in gas permeability might be expected. Even more significant advantages are achieved when the relaxation level is around 10% or greater than compared 15 with the same unstretched film.

In further testing UV stability of plastics material film produced according to the present invention was tested and compared to the same unstretched film. The film tested was 25 micron thick clear polyethylene film. This film was tested

in an unstretched condition and also after being stretched beyond its yield point by 70% and not relaxed (gauge 17.2 microns) and secondly stretched beyond its yield point to 150% and thereafter relaxed by 20% so as to have a thickness of 13.0 microns. These films were then tested in a UV light chamber with a 5 fluorescent lamp (313 nm) under standard UNE 53-104 (70°C). The method utilised allowed for evaluation of the UV degradation of films under stretched conditions ["Cast Silage Wrap Film Evaluation", A. Manrique and C. Llop, CRI report LAIT 4032, October 22nd, 1990]. The results applicable to the stretched and relaxed film were normalised given the difference in thickness between the 10 non-stretched film and the stretched film. The results of this testing are set out in the following table :-

	Hours to failure of 25 micron film	Hours to failure of film stretched by 70% and not relaxed	Hours to failure of film stretched by 150% and relaxed by 20%
Clear film	140	97.4	269

Clearly the film that was stretched and not relaxed performed worse than the other two and the film that was stretched and relaxed performed better than 15 both the other samples tested.

Referring now to Figures 2 to 4, there is illustrated one possible means of applying pre-stretched plastics material film 13' to a bale for producing silage. A similar process may be used for any other material, product, or combination of products where the current process would prove useful.

20 In this arrangement the bale 24 is supported on rollers 25, 26 carried by a rotatable frame 27. The rollers 25, 26 are driven to rotate the bale 24 about its axis as indicated by arrows 28. At the same time, the frame 27 and the bale 24 carried thereby is rotated as indicated by arrows 29. As is shown best in Figure 4, film 13' is led from a roll 30 of such film rotatably supported on a frame 31 to 25 be sequentially applied in overlapping sections to the bale 24 as shown in Figure 4. Typically the bale 24 would be covered in at least two and sometimes three layers of such film to form a wrapping envelope. Figures 2 and 3 to 6

illustrate one mechanism 32 for outfeeding of the film from the roll 30. In this example, the mechanism 32 includes a pair of rollers 33, 34 mounted on a swinging arm 35 urged in a direction such that the first roller 33 engages and is driven by rotation of the roll of film 30. The film 13' itself is led from the roll 30
5 around the second roller 34 to the bale 24. The roller 34 is driven at a speed in direct relationship to the speed of the first roller 33 by a pair of sprocket wheels 36, 37 and a sprocket chain 38. The size of the sprocket wheels 36, 37 is approximately equal so that no tension is imparted to the film 13' by the rollers 33, 34 rotating at different speeds. It may, however, be desirable to impart a
10 small tension to the film 13' at this point and in consequence the roller 34 may be arranged to rotate at a speed sufficient to impart up to 40% elongation in the film at this point, preferably of the order of 30% elongation. In some cases it may be desirable to have secondary relaxation up to 10%.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:4

1. A method of forming a plastics material product, said method including providing a plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament and stretching said member beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material member whereby the plastics material member achieves either or both
 - (i) an improved resistance to degradation from UV light radiation, and
 - (ii) an improved resistance to oxygen or other gas transmissivity,and forming said plastics material member into said product.
2. A method of forming a plastics material product including providing a plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament and stretching said member beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, and at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material member to form said product whereby the plastics material member achieves either or both
 - (i) an improved resistance to degradation from UV light radiation, and
 - (ii) an improved resistance to oxygen or other gas transmissivity.
3. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the plastics material member is substantially uniformly relaxed across its cross-section transverse to the stretching direction.
4. A method according to anyone of Claims 1 to 3, wherein said stretched plastics material member is relaxed by at least 5% of its total stretched length.
5. A method according to anyone of Claims 1 to 3, wherein said stretched plastics material member is relaxed by at least 10% of its total stretched length.
6. A method according to anyone of Claims 1 to 5, wherein after said at least partial relaxation, said plastics material member is fixed at said length whereby further relaxation is prevented.

7. A method according to Claim 6, wherein said fixing of the length of said plastics material member is by removal of means through a process such as an annealing process.
8. A method according to anyone of Claims 1 to 7, wherein said plastics material member is a film and said film is laminated with at least one other film of plastics or other material.
9. A plastics material member having a decreased oxygen permeability and increased resistance to UV degradation, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.
10. A plastics material member having a decreased oxygen permeability, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.
11. A plastics material member having an increased resistance to UV degradation, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.
12. A plastics material member according to anyone of Claims 9 to 11, wherein the stretched plastics material member is relaxed by at least 5%, preferably 10%, of its total stretched length.
13. A plastics material product formed from a plastics material member according to anyone of Claims 9 to 12.

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14. A method of wrapping a material, object or objects to create an anaerobic atmosphere within a wrapping envelope, said method including providing a plastics material film and stretching said film beyond its yield point to decrease the thickness and increase the length of the film, at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material film, applying said relaxed stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one overlapping layer with at least sufficient applied further tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

15. A method of wrapping a material, object or objects, to create an anaerobic atmosphere within a wrapping envelope, said method including providing an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer with at least sufficient applied further tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

16. A method according to Claims 14 or Claim 15, wherein the object is a bale of silage making material.

17. A method according to anyone of Claims 14 to 16, wherein the at least partially relaxed plastics material film is relaxed uniformly across the width of the film.

18. A method of making silage, including providing a bale of silage making material, forming a wrapping envelope about said bale utilising an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched before relaxation beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one overlapping layer to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

19. A method of making silage including providing a bale of silage making material, and forming a wrapping envelope about said bale having at least one layer of a pre-stretched plastics material film that has been stretched beyond its yield point to form a film with reduced thickness and increased length, at least partially relaxing said film, and applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to said bale with at least sufficient tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

20. A method of making silage including providing a bale of silage making material, forming a wrapping envelope about said bale utilising a plastics material film that has been first stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness and thereafter at least partially relaxed, said plastics material film undergoing a secondary stretch after being at least partially relaxed, applying said plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer about said bale to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

21. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said secondary stretch occurs prior to the film being applied to said bale.

22. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said secondary stretch occurs as the film is applied to said bale.

23. A method according to any one of Claims 20 to 22, wherein the secondary stretch is beyond the level of said first stretch.

24. A method according to any one of Claims 20 to 22, wherein the secondary stretch is less than the level of said first stretch.

25. A plastics material film used in any one of the methods according to Claims 14 to 24.

26. A plastics material film for forming an anaerobic wrapping envelope that has first been stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and reduce its thickness, said film being at least partially relaxed.
27. An anaerobic wrapping envelope including at least one layer of overlapping plastics material film stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and reduce its thickness, said film being at least partially relaxed before being configured to form said anaerobic wrapping envelope.
28. An anaerobic wrapping envelope according to Claim 27, wherein the film is at least partially relaxed uniformly across its width.

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Fig 2.

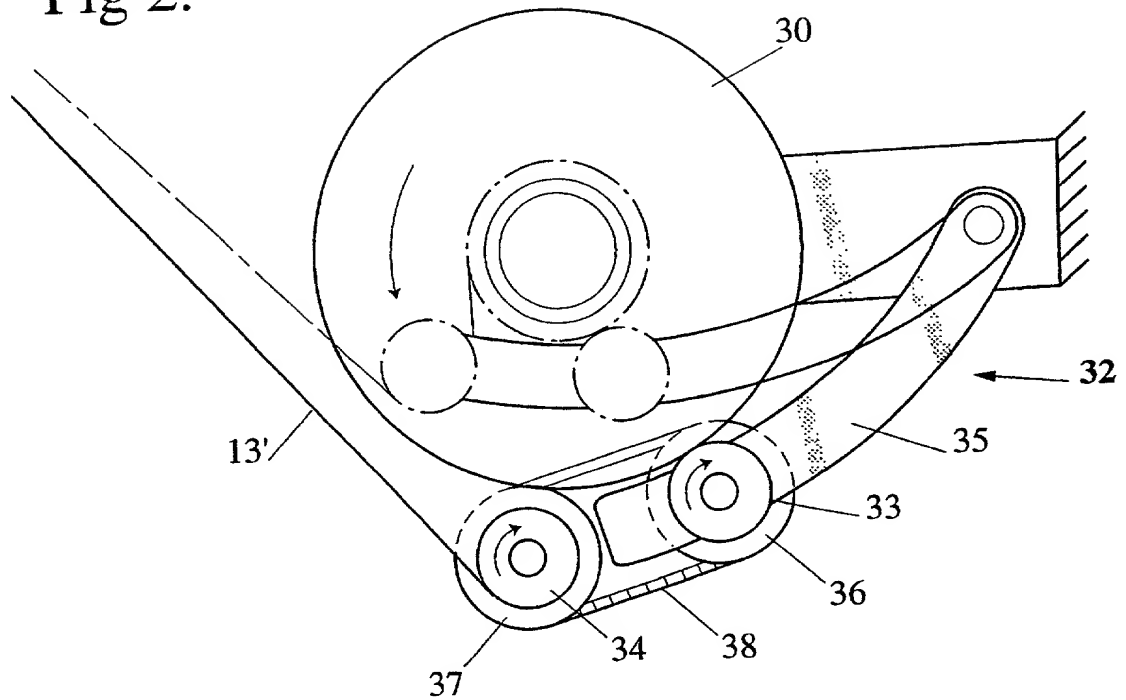
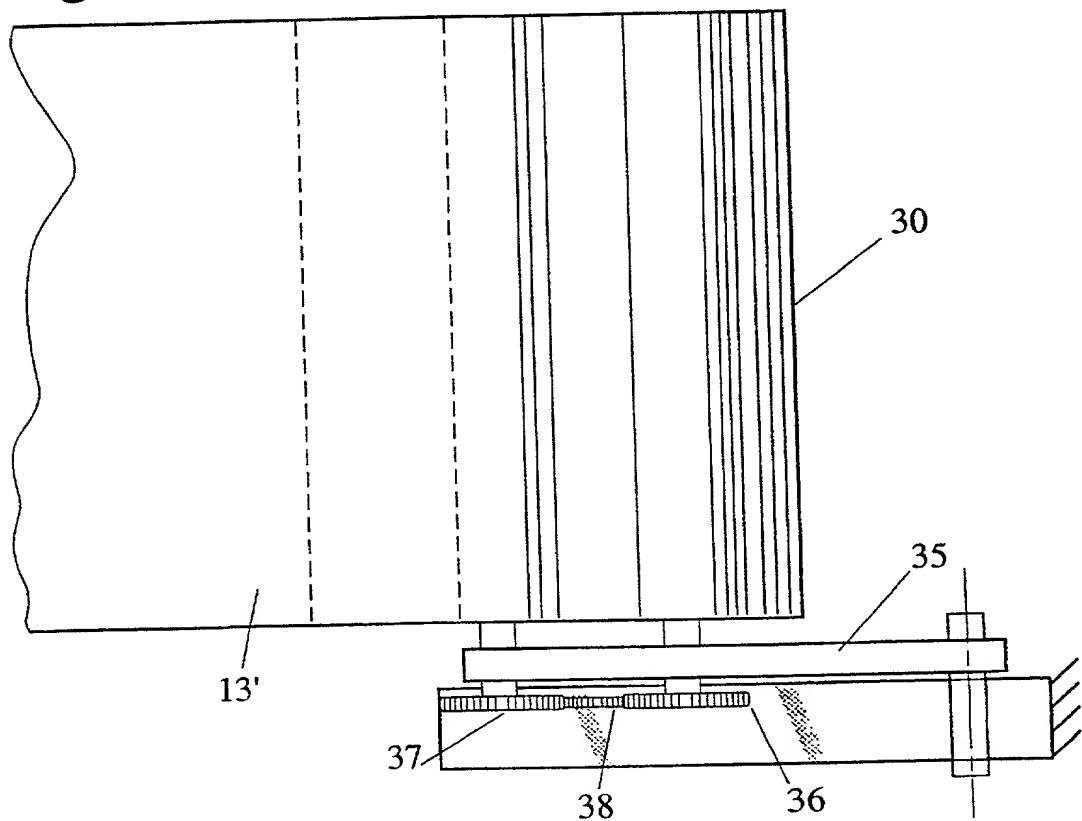


Fig 3.



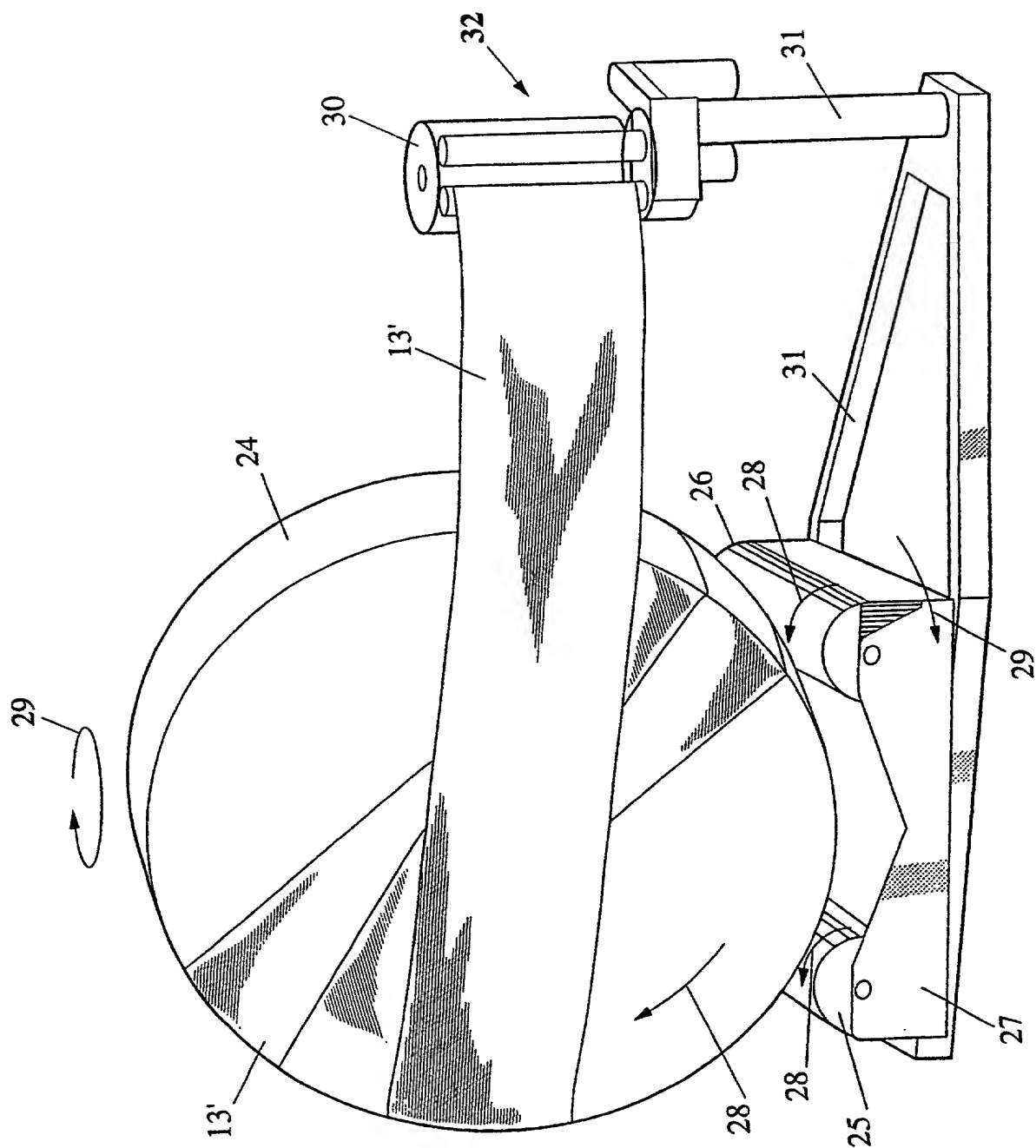


Fig 4.

Attorney Docket No. _____

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION
(Foreign Agent Involved)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Orientation of Films to Improve Barrier and UV Stability

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☒ was filed on _____ as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number PCT/AU99/00510 and was amended on _____
(if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
<u>PP4294</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>23rd June, 1998</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)		
<u>PP7740</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>16.12.1998</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)		

I hereby claim the benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

_____ (Number)	_____ (Filing Date)
_____ (Number)	_____ (Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C., § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Appln. Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status --patented/pending/aband.)
(Appln. Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status --patented/pending/aband.)

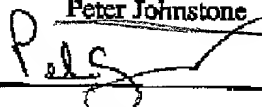
The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorney or agent named herein to accept and follow instructions from my Australian representatives, Watermark Patent & Trademark Attorneys, as to any action to be taken in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorney or agent and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorney or agent named herein will be so notified by the undersigned.

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to that Customer Number:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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